

RECIPES:

OR

INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.

AN INVALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED

TRIED AND USEFUL RECIPES,

ALL ARRANGED WITH A COPIOUS INDEX.

JACOB F. LANDIS,
No. 414 WALNUT ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

RECIPES:

OR

INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.

AN INVALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED

TRIED AND USEFUL RECIPES,

ALL ARRANGED WITH A COPIOUS INDEX.

JACOB F. LANDIS,
No. 414 WALNUT ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1877, by JACOB F. LANDIS, with the
Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.



TX153
L-245

TO THE READER.

This book contains a great many valuable recipes for everybody, and every one giving it a careful perusal will find it so, and it will be worth ten times its cost to any one, which is only \$1.25. It is useless for people to pay from five to twenty dollars for a single recipe, when within this book you can find all you need. Agents wanted everywhere. They will find this a paying business, with but little capital. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of the book should address the publisher for private circulars, giving wholesale prices.

JACOB F. LANDIS,

414 Walnut St., Harrisburg, Pa.

RECIPES AND CURES.

Section 1.

A salve to cure the Itch in twelve hours. It also destroys lice and nits in twelve hours, and bedbugs, if put in the cracks containing the nits, likewise the weavils.

A person having the itch, must rub himself all over where the pustules are, with this salve, before going to bed, and after rising in the morning, take off the shirt and cleanse himself with a wet rag, after which he has to put on a clean shirt and cleanse the bed, and the itch will have left him. Children are to be greased on the head with this salve, till the hair is all greasy, then the head is to be tied up with a handkerchief. This will kill the lice and nits in one night. The salve is not injurious to children. To be prepared as follows:

To 4 ounces Venice turpentine and 4 ounces red precipitate add one pound fresh butter that has not been in water. This mixture is sufficient for twelve men to rub themselves with for the itch, but the Venice turpentine ought to be washed nine times before it is used for making the salve, which is to be done in the following manner: put one ounce Venice turpentine (or more if a greater quantity of salve is required) into an earthen vessel that will hold a pint, then take a chip of wood and go to where there is running water and holding the vessel containing the turpentine towards the water, take in a full gill and with the chip stir the turpentine well together with the water about two minutes, then pour off the water carefully and take in another gill of water (holding the vessel towards the stream) and stir it well together as before. Thus the turpentine is to be washed nine times, after which it will be very pure. The last water must be poured off completely, then take a quarter of a pound of butter, good weight, just out of the buttermilk and melt it in a pan, but do not suffer it to get hot, then pour it into the vessel with the turpentine and stir it well with the chip of wood; lastly add one ounce red precipitate, stir it again thoroughly, and the salve is done.

N. B. The salve ought every time to be stirred up before it is rubbed on.

Section 2.

A cure for the Felon, if used directly in the beginning.

L·A·V·S·V·S·R·A:

Now I rely on the name of God, that this word will destroy the seed of the felon.

First write the letters with the dots, then write the words, in the next place tie the side of the paper with the writing over the felon and leave it on for 24 hours. It will be painful for the first 12 hours, but after it has been on 24 hours, the felon will be killed.

Section 3.

What time the red Chickweed is to be Gathered.

The red chickweed ought to be gathered on St. John's day; if it is not altogether in blossom on St. John's day new style, cut it on that of the old style, and dry it in the shade on the garret, spreading it on a board that it may become thoroughly dry, leave it there for nine days, then take it off and tie it up carefully in a handkerchief. If treated in this manner, it is the effectual remedy for man against the bite of a mad dog.

Section 4.

A cure for the bite of a mad dog.

If a man is bitten by a mad dog, he ought without delay to go to some running stream of water, but if there is none nigh at hand, other water may be taken and sweet milk added thereto, then he ought to wash the wound carefully and take off the clothes he had on when bitten, soak them in fresh water and put on others. As soon as he is arrived at home, he has to take some of the mortification powder inwardly, as described in this book, and also to make a poultice of it over the wound, and to boil bread in sweet milk from which the cream has not been taken off, and tie it on, but this must only be left on half an hour, when the poultice is to be taken off and a fresh one to be applied that may be kept on for an hour, after which it is to be renewed again and may be kept on for eight or nine hours. Any poultice which is made use of for the bite of a snake, may also be employed for drawing out the poison imparted by the bite of a mad dog, but care ought to be taken that no animal gets the poultices which are taken off. Now take for a strong person, a full ounce of red chickweed and one ounce hops, put it together into a clean earthen pot and boil it slowly in a quart of water over a coalfire until boiled down to half the quantity, then pass it through a clean

linen cloth into a clean bowl or dish and let it stand till it is nearly cool, after which put into a bottle and cork it well. Of this medicine, a person of strong constitution is to take a gill the first morning after the bite with an empty stomach, and so on every morning till the drink is finished, and in the evening he is to take a little of the mortification powder in strong vinegar. A weak person has to take half a gill only at a time, yet he must continue until the drink is all taken, and of the powder as much as can be put on a five-penny bit. It is to be observed that no pork ought to be eaten for two weeks, nor any thing dressed with lard, nor ought any strong drink be indulged in, and over-heating and anger to be guarded against for a whole year.

Section 5.

A never failing cure for the Dropsy.

Put into a new earthen pot three quarts cider, one gill of mustard-seed, half a pint scraped horseraddish and three pound rusted iron, cover the whole up closely that none of the strength can escape, thus let it stand 24 hours; after which you may drink of it. This is to be drank to quench the thirst as often as the patient is dry, but the beverage ought to be well covered again every time. All kinds of food may be taken, excepting milk, tea and water.

Section 6.

One of the best cures ever invented for Frostbitten Feet.

Take about six quarts chicken dung and stir it with about two gallons boiling water in a bucket, then place a small board across the bucket, on which you can put your feet and cover your feet up till the mixture is sufficiently cool to put them in, then keep them in till it gets cold.

Section 7.

A cure for Burns.

When I am suffering whith burning heat, the Lord alone is my help, he comes to me with kindness and takes away from (here the name of the burnt person is to be spoken) hot and cold burnings. The three highest names are then to be spoken and while doing so, the injured part is to be blown upon three times. The above to be repeated three times.

Section 8.

How to Stop Bleeding.

* On the blood of Christ and his heart are growing three roses, the first is white, the second red, the third good; there-

with I stop thy bleeding, (here the name of the patient is to be added) then the three highest names.

This ought never to be used for animals, but for men only when necessary.

Section 9.

Another Cure to Stop Bleeding.

Make three small wedges of wood and cover them over with the blood, then drive them into a block where it has a crack. The block must lay dry.

Section 10.

A Cure for the Stomach and Purification of the Blood.

Take gentian root, ginseng root, elder bark, elder root, the rind of sassafras root, noarhound, burdock, half an ounce of each and rosin of pine, as much as the size of a hickorynut, put the whole together into a bottle and add a quart good rye whisky. After this has stood for 24 hours you may use it.

A grown person of a strong constitution may take a tea-spoonful of it at a time, and it can easily be ascertained whether more or less will do. It is to be taken in the morning before breakfast, at noon and in the evening.

Section 11.

Another receipt for Purifying the Blood and Strengthening the Stomach.

Take mace, flour of sulphur, cloves, cinnamon, half an ounce of each, eleven penny bits worth of saffron and about half an ounce small snake root, put it altogether into a bottle and add one quart good wine, let it stand 24 hours and it will be fit for use. A tea-spoonful may be taken in the morning before breakfast, or it may be taken three times a day.

Section 12.

A Cure for Consumption.

Take of the herb of harts tongue, lungwort, liverwort, sasa-parill-root and fluellin, a small handful of each, put the whole into a new clean earthen pot, adding thereto two quarts good wine, then boil it slowly over a coal fire. The pot must be kept covered, but the mixture is to be stirred every five minutes with a clean chip of pine wood. From the time when it begins to boil, leave it on the fire for a quarter of an hour, then take it off and let it cool until milk warm, strain it through a clean linen cloth, put it into a bottle and cork it up. A grown person may take a table-spoonful of it before breakfast, and repeat the dose every three hours. He ought also

to eat every day a little spoonwort or water cress (tongrass.) Any kind of victuals may be eaten, excepting pork and strong vinegar.

Section 13.

Another Cure for the Consumption.

Gather the herb and flowers of the violet in the month of May, and dry them in the shade. Then you may smoke it out of a pipe.

Section 14.

Another Cure for the Consumption.

Take a newly laid hen's egg on the third day of new moon in the morning before breakfast, break it into a glass and stir it well with a chip of pine wood, then add a gill of good wine and drink it for seven or nine days.

French clover (Hasenklee) is also very good for the consumption, if a little of it is eaten every day.

Section 15.

A Cure for the Retention of the Urine.

Any person that cannot make his water, may take a little cinquefoil, a few plantain leaves with the root, and a little sheeps dung, and drink it as a tea.

Tea, made of nettles, is a good remedy also for the above complaint.

Section 16.

A Cure for Warts or any other Excrecence.

On the third day of the increase of the moon, in the evening you see the new moon for the first time; then take out your patient and putting your finger on the wart and looking up to the new moon, speak as follows: what I look upon is increasing and what I now touch is decreasing; after repeating this three times walk home again.

Section 17.

A Receipt for Making Mortification Powder.

Take a quarter of a pound of gunpowder, one quarter of a pound of brimstone and a half pound of alum, put the whole into a morter and pound it as fine as dust. Of this powder a person of a strong constitution may take as much as can be laid on a nine-penny-bit, in a small table spoonful of strong vinegar. A weaker person may take less in proportion. It is to be taken every two hours. This powder prevents mortification and is good also for St. Antony's fire.

Section 18.

One of the best Poultices for Gangrene. (Mortification.)

If this poultice is applied and some of the mortification powder taken at the same time, no danger is to be apprehended.

Take one handful oats and one handful red cedar leaves, with the little sprigs to which the leaves are attached, cut the latter fine and put it with the oats into a pan, roast it in the same manner as coffee is roasted and grind the whole in a coffee mill, then put it again into the pan and add nearly a pint of sweet cream, boil it to a paste and break an egg into it and stir it well together, then take it from the fire, spread it on a clean linen rag and put it on the sore as warm as you can bear it.

Section 19.

How to Purify Sweet Oil.

Take as much shot as would be sufficient for two gun-loads, put them into a bottle of sweet oil and it will become as clear as water:

Section 20.

An Infallible Remedy for the Restoration of Hearing when Lost.

Take peppermint, some pepperwort and the head of a rat, singe off the hair and boil it with the pepperwort in a full pint of March snow water, put in also three heads of hops, then mix it up with a pint of flour and make a dough of it, working as much of the peppermint (which has previously to be cut quite fine) into the dough as it will take, then bake a cake of it, and in the evening before going to bed, split it in two and tie the one half on the right and the other half on the left ear and leave it on till next morning when you take it off, and put three drops of the purified sweet oil into each ear. The fat of a rattlesnake is also very good for deafness, provided a snake can be had, that has not bitten itself which cannot well be prevented, unless the head be shot off before the animal becomes angry. The body is not poisonous, unless bitten, and if you can procure one of that description, you may put a drop of the fat in each ear every ninth day.

Section 21.

A certain Cure for the Tooth-ache.

Take a goose quill and cut it off where it begins to be hollow, then scrape off a little from each nail of the hands and feet, put it into the quill and stop it up, after which bore a

hole towards the rise of the sun, into a tree that bears no fruit, put the quill with the scrapings of the nails into the hole and with three strokes close up the hole with a bung made of pine wood. It must be done on the first Friday in new moon in the morning.

Section 22.

Pills for the Tooth-ache.

Put a little brown sugar into a pan and boil it over the fire till it gets bubbles, then add as much ground pepper as there is sugar, take it from the fire and stir together, after which make it into pills of a size that can be put into a hollow tooth.

Section 23.

A Cure for the Pleuresy.

Take a small handful of hawthorn blossom, as many thistle flowers, a little catnip, a small handful of buds from a peruvian balm tree (these buds are to be taken from the tree in the beginning of March.) and a little hoarhound, put the whole together into a bottle and add a quart of spirits or rye-whisky. This medicine will not produce its full effect, until it is one year old, when it is to be strained through a piece of new linen and to be put into a clean bottle. A strong person may take a tea-spoonful of it every two hours as long as the complaint lasts.

Section 24.

Oil for Diarrhoea.

Take Mullen blossoms, fill a bottle and hang it in the sun until the oil is all extracted, then drain into another bottle.—Dose, from a half to a tea-spoonful, until a cure is effected.

Section 25.

To cure Polevil and Fistula.

Take one ounce of aquafortis, one pint good vinegar, ten cents worth of spirits turpentine, one cake Spanish soap; put in a new jug, let stand for twenty-four hours. Use twice a day; when better, once a day. This cure is said to have never failed.

Section 26.

Take the entrails of a trout caught between christmas and new year, put them upon a copper lid and burn them to powder, put it into the stock of your gun, also in a little bag, and hang it under the right arm. You will then be able to shoot whatever you desire. If you carry the same under your left arm, you will be gay and happy.

Section 27.

To make oneself Shot proof.

According to this formula, on the day of Saints Peter and Paul, at vesper time, there spring open maynort roots of which hunters and men of the forest believe that he who carries them on his person cannot be hit or shot.

Section 28.

To Catch Fish.

Take valerian and make small cakes thereof, throw these into the deep. As soon as a fish eats thereof, it will become intoxicated and float upon the surface.

Section 29.

How to Shoot with Accuracy.

Take a needle wherewith the gown of a corpse had been sewed, and drive it into the stock, and you will always shoot accurately.

Section 30.

For Dysentery.

Boil an egg and eat it as hot as you can, without bread or salt.

Section 31.

When a woman cannot give birth to a child, give her the milk of another woman to drink, or a parsnip which must be bruised fine, then tie the same over her belly. She will soon be easy and come to rest.

Section 32.

For Stoppage of Urine in Men or Women.

Take rock flint stone five cents, emetic tartar water five cents, crab's eyes five cents, one handful of cornelian cherries, and a small glass of brandy. All this mix well, and take two or three times thereof. It will surely help.

Section 33.

When a Person Cannot Hold his Water.

Take three pinches of egg shell, powdered, of eggs from which the young chicks came out.

Section 34.

What Black Snails are good for.

They exterminate warts and corns on hands and feet, heal ruptures and other injuries. They must be prepared thus: put all the snails together in a pot, throw much salt therein, bury the pot for nine days, after this distil the matter in a glass in the sun.

Section 35.

How to Prevent Feeling Cold in Winter.

Take nettlewort garlic, pour lard to it and boil together. When hands and feet are greased with this ointment one will not feel cold.

Section 36.

To catch many Fishes.

Take roast corn and mustard grain and the feet of a weasel, hang them in a net and the fish will there congregate.

Section 37.

How to Obtain a Good Memory.

Take the gall of a partridge and with it grease the temples every month and your memory will be like that of Mnemon.

Section 38.

A Certain Way to Stop the Blood.

Take bread and leaven and mix with brandy to a plaster, and bind with it sores and wounds.

Section 39.

When a woman suffers womb disease, caraway seed oil, juniper brandy and juniper berry oil, of each ten cents worth; when the pain is felt one or two tea spoonfuls thereof to be taken.

Section 40.

To Drive away Lice.

Fishberry and lard mixed together, and the head anointed therewith.

Section 41.

A Splendid Eye Water.

Take white rose water, or in case this cannot be had red rose water, and a little native camphor, five cents worth of white vitriol, pound into a mortar, then pour the rose water over it, shake well; before retiring to sleep wet a clean linen cloth in this water and rub the eyes with it. It is also good to clear the freckles off the face.

Section 42.

A Wash for Ladies to obtain a Fair and Beautiful Physiognomy.

Take bread crumbs, put them into goats milk whey, strain or distil it, paint the face with it, and it will become fair and beautiful.

Section 43.

Remedy for Nose Bleeding.

Dip a little wadding in good ink, insert it into the nose or other bleeding injuries; it will stop the blood.

Section 44.

When dropsy threatens the system take three drops of umber oil in wine, and the purging will cause the dropsy to desist.

Section 45.

For Swollen Feet and Pains of the Skin.

The bark of elderberry mixed with strong salt water should be used as a wash for sore feet and other injuries of the skin.

Section 46.

How to Prevent the Obstruction of Menstruation.

When women are suffering from stoppage of their monthly periods they should take the sap or juice of the elder bark. Use a syringe or apply the bruised leaves of this shrub warm upon the navel.

Section 47.

For Rheumatism.

Take good rye whisky 1 quart, and poke berries; one swallow to be taken in the morning.

Section 48.

For Dyspepsia.

Take the white poplar bark and put in good whisky. Dose, one swallow three time a day.

Section 49.

Cure for Piles.

The gum or pitch taken from white pine, and made into pills the size of a pea; begin with one, taking one more every day until you have nine, and then take one less every day until you come down to one again.

Section 50.

For Boils.

Tar and yoke of egg in equal parts mixed.

Section 51.

An elegant Poultice is made as follows:

Take hops and boil them, but do not strain them; stir in wheat flour, not too thick. This poultice will take all cold or inflammation out of any sore, and also swelling.

Section 52.

Cure for Burns.

Litharge 1 lb., sweet oil 1 quart, vinegar 1 quart. The litharge and vinegar to be boiled down to a pint and left to settle, and then pour the liquid off and add the sweet oil and mix.

Section 53.

American Writing Ink.

Extract of logwood 2 ounces, bichromate of potash $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, boiling water 1 gallon.

Section 54.

Cure for Cancer.

Take a piece of polk root and an onion of equal size, roasted in hot ashes and then dried in the shade, and when thoroughly dry powder them and mix with lard, then add as much red precipitate as will make it red—not too red. Apply a plaster in the morning and leave it on till next morning, then take it off and wash the cancer with a strong tea made of horse dock. If not cured, apply again.

Section 55.

A Simple Remedy.

It is said that the juice of lemons used freely, cures throat and lung diseases.

Section 56.

Fomentation Receipt.

Gum myrrh 4 ounces, gum aloes 4 ounces, camphor 2 ounces, gum shellac $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, whisky one pint. It is the best liniment in use for healing, and also for cramps and colic. 1 tea spoonful to be taken as a dose, until relieved of pain.

Section 57.

Remedy for Fever and Ague.

Peruvian bark, two ounces; wild cherry tree bark, one ounce; cinnamon, one drachm, all pulverized; capsicum, one teaspoonful; sulphur, one ounce; port wine, two quarts. Let stand a day or two. Always buy the Peruvian bark and pulverize it, as most ready pulverized articles are adulterated. This is the reason why more cures are not performed by it. Dose, a wineglassful every two or three hours a day until all is used. This mixture will be found excellent for intermittent fever and fever and ague.

Section 58.

Fixing Shingles.

Farm buildings frequently undergo repair at this season of the year. Especially are new roofs laid on barns and out-buildings. It may be worth while to state what is amply proved to be fact, that oiling or painting shingle roofs at the time of laying shingles, pays. Dipping the butts into hot whitewash is also recommended to be done as the shingles are laid. There can be no doubt of the economy of thus protecting roofs from decay—by either painting, oiling, or whitewashing.

Section 59.

A Hot Lemonade

Is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no bad after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and cover it with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

Section 60.

Sunshine in Houses.

The time very likely will come when sunshine or sunlight will be so utilized as to be the entire remedy used for very many diseases. That it is a wonderful fertilizer none can doubt who know anything about it. But how many houses are constructed with a view to getting all the sunshine possible, especially when so much is needed in winter and summer? The living or sitting room at these seasons of the year should have full southern exposure, with large windows to let in the sunshine. All the sleeping rooms, closets, wardrobes, and passage ways, should receive the cleansing, vivifying influence of the sun.

Sickly persons should court the sunshine as much as possible; sit in it, lie in it, luxurate in it. It doesn't cost anything only appreciation. A room warmed neither by sun nor fire is unhealthy, and not fit for human habitation. It is a poor theory that sends men, women, and children off into a cold room to sleep, on healthy principles, when warmth has been excluded for a day or week, or perhaps months. The change in the temperature of a room having both fire and sunshine, after the sun goes down is exceedingly marked. A preceptible chill is felt.

Section 61.

All about Eggs.

A writer in the *Medical Journal*, discoursing on dyspepsia, says: We have seen dyspeptics who have suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food, and torments of which they did tell after some medicines given for relief. No liquid could be taken without suffering. Bread became a burning acid. Meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the enema syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living upon the white of eggs, which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of a week we have given the hard yolk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh, and strength, and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin upon other food. And all this, the writer adds, without taking medicine. He says that hard-boiled eggs are not half so bad as half-boiled ones, and ten times as easy to digest as raw eggs, even in egg-nog.

Section 62.

Since diphtheria has become so prevalent, it is said that one of the most successful remedies is a few drops of sulphuric acid in a tumblerful of water. The result of this mixture is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing.

Section 63.

A gentleman who has tried it, recommends as a gargle for diphtheria, the following: Take a piece of red oak bark about the size of the hand, a large grasp of sage leaves, put in one pint of water, boil down to a half-pint: then add one teaspoonful of pulverized alum, and one teaspoonful of pulverized borax, then add enough honey to make it very sweet, and use as a gargle every half hour, swallowing a little at the same time to be sure it reaches the affected parts.

Section 64.

If a person in a house on fire has the presence of mind to apply a wet cloth or handkerchief to his mouth or his nostrils, a passage can then be effected through the densest smoke without any serious inconvenience.

Section 65.

How to prevent Sleeplessness.

This unpleasant condition may often be remedied by rubbing all parts of the body and limbs. Take a crash towel,

and give it a lively motion in rubbing downward from the head, until the blood is put in lively circulation, rubbing hardest upon the chest.

Section 66.

A secret remedy of much efficacy for Gravel.

A hare caught in the month of March—you must burn with skin and hair until it becomes powder. Take bruised seed of parsley, add honey enough to make a syrup. Give to the patient early in the morning before breakfast and at night before going to bed. The gravel will break and cease forever.

Section 67.

For bad hearing.

Take the oil with which the bells of churches are greased, and smear it behind the affected ears, and relief will not fail to come at once.

Section 68.

To Pass the Afterbirth.

Take linseed oil, hempseed oil, two ounces of each, and three-four yolks of eggs. Stir well in a dish, smear upon a cloth, and lay it upon the woman's belly. Most excellent.

Section 69.

For Frozen Hands or Feet.

When feet are frozen or a person has other frozen limbs, let them mix turpentine with salt until it becomes a salve; this apply twice per day, regular, for several days in succession to the frozen parts. It is an efficacious remedy.

Section 70.

Blood Stopping.

For an injury, either caused by stabbing or cutting, an approved stopping of the blood is to let thirty or forty drops of oil of turpentine trickle into the injury.

Section 71.

How to make Ice Cream.

Take four quarts cream; sugar, two pounds; eggs, three, well beaten; four teaspoonfuls vanilla or any flavor you chose. Put all in the freezer together, then pack up around your freezer with fine broken ice and salt, then turn your freezer and then when it begins to draw water, why, then your cream will begin to freeze, and after it is frozen draw off the water and pack your stand full of ice and salt, and cover up close and put in a cool place.

Section 72.

To Keep Eggs Six Months or one Year.

Take good sound eggs, put them in strong lime water or pack them in dry salt.

Section 73.

For Catarrh or Felon.

Take fourteen of the old copper pennies and two pints of strong vinegar, have your vinegar right warm, then take 7 of the pennies and heat them through, then drop them into the first pint, and put your hand in as hot as you can bear it and leave it in until nearly cold, then have the other seven ready and proceed in the same way until your hand becomes all shrivelled. It generally effects a cure.

Section 74.

How to Make Herb Beer.

Take five gallons lukewarm water, one quart and half pint molasses, one-half pint yeast, Yarrow hops and life everlasting of each, one handful. Boil herbs and hops together, then strain, put all together in a strong, clean keg in a warm place, leave it stand fifteen or eighteen hours, flavor with sarsaparilla.

Section 75.

How to Stain Wood the Color of Walnut.

Take walnut hulls and boil them down to a strong liquid, apply with a brush and when dry rub with a woolen rag and then varnish.

Section 76.

Cure for a Sore Mouth.

Take finely powdered brimstone and rub your mouth with it.

Section 77.

For Cough or Lung Diseases.

One tablespoonful of good brandy and two of loaf sugar in a cupful of milk fresh from the cow every morning.

Section 78.

Cure for Dyspepsia.

Take as much fine salt as will lie on the point of a knife every morning until a cure is effected.

Section 79.

Another for Dyspepsia.

Take as much baking soda as will lie on a three cent piece and wet it with gentian; take it after breakfast.

Section 80.

Indelible Ink.

Extract logwood one-half ounce, bi-chromate of potash twenty-four grains, prussiate of potash twelve grains, warm water one pint, mix.

Section 81.

Cure for Sores or Swellings.

Take the root of calamus and boil it down to a strong lye in water. Apply it warm.

Section 82.

Indian Salve.

Dragon's blood $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., Olive oil $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Burgundy pitch 1 oz., gum resin 2 oz., put all together in an iron pan and dissolve over a slow fire; do not leave it boil. To be used on any kind of a sore. It is an elegant remedy for sprained backs or sore breasts, also burns, boils, neuralgia, swellings, mumps, etc. Spread it on muslin, not too thick, and apply it warm.

Section 83.

To prevent lard from boiling over while rendering put in an apple or potatoe.

Section 84.

Certain Cure for Cold.

Seneca snake root 10 cents worth, squills 5 cents, Allecampane root 5 cents, liquorice root 5 cents, and 1 quart water, boil it down to a pint and strain, then add 1 lb. loaf sugar. Dose 1 tablespoonful four times a day. Keep in a cool place.

Section 85.

Cure for Diarrhoea.

Take the juice of two lemons, then add as much white sugar as will make a syrup, to be taken as often as convenient.

Section 86.

Tetter Ointment.

Laudanum 1' oz., sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, nitric potas. 1 oz., vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Apply twice a day.

Section 87.

Cure for White Swelling.

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. red lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill spirits turpentine, 1 oz. camphor, 1 pint flax seed oil. Put all in a new earthen crock and boil slow. Apply twice a day.

Section 88.

A Never Failing Cure for Whooping Cough.

Take seven nails drawn from a horse's hoof, do not lay them down nor wash them, and have ready one pint of new milk; put the nails into the milk and put them on the stove until the nails become thoroughly heated, then, when it becomes cool, it is ready for use. In most cases one pint generally effects a cure.

Section 89.

A Remedy to Cure Sores of Long Standing.

Take 1 egg and half its quantity in tar and a small quantity of sweet oil, mix well, and use until healed.

Section 90.

Cure for Hystericks.

Take the head of a pike that is caught in March, and pour hot water on it, and give the patient to drink.

Section 91.

Another.

Take white chicken dung the size of a small walnut, and a little of the herb penny royal, put all together in a bag and pour boiling water over it, and give the patient to drink.

Section 92.

To Extirpate Rats and Mice.

Take habesia seed and throw it into the holes. This they eat with greediness, and certain death will follow.

Take the head of a rat or mouse, draw the skin therefrom and put the head in the place where these vermin mostly congregate, and they will fly at once in great haste, as if they were bewitched, and never more return, for fear that it might be done unto them as to their dead kindred.

Section 93.

For a Ruptured Child.

When a child is afflicted with rupture, grease it with lard from a fox, and the rupture will soon heal.

Section 94.

To Drive Away Swellings.

Take aniseed oil, turpentine oil, of all one-half an ounce, stir well and apply upon the swelling. It will soon improve.

Section 95.

A Remedy to Cure the Cough.

Roast an onion, rub the soles of the feet therewith, and the ailment will cease; or take strong brandy, dip a soft

cloth therein, and wet the soles of the feet mornings and evenings.

Section 96.

For Gravel.

Take herbum oviga aurea, grind to powder, give the patient every morning a spoonful in an egg, and let him fast afterwards four hours. The patient will urinate an hour thereafter, and after using this remedy for about ten or twelve days all the gravel in his kidneys will break and he will pass them without suffering any pain.

Section 97.

Cure for Burns.

Take lard and soot and mix well. It makes an excellent salve for burns.

Section 98.

To Obtain Money.

Take the eggs of a swallow; boil them. Return them to the nest. If the old swallow brings a root to the nest take it, put it into your purse, and carry it in your pocket, and be happy.

Section 99.

To Drive away Bed Bugs.

Take the scrapings of the hoof which the farrier cuts when shoeing a horse. Boil them well in water, with it wash the bedsteads or whatever may be infested with the pests. It has often been satisfactorily tried.

Section 100.

How to make Oneself Agreeable to All.

Carry a whoop's eye on your person. If you carry it in front of your breast, all your enemies will become kind to you; and if you carry it in your purse you make a good bargain on all what you sell.

Section 101.

To Drive Away Nits and Lice from the Head.

To drink powder of hartshorn dissolved in wine prevents the growing of these vermin on the head. If such powder is strewn upon the head all lice and nits will surely die.

Section 102.

For Gravel, a simple and effective Art.

Irish herb boiled in beer and drank morning and evenings is a miraculous remedy.

Section 103.

A certain Art to Kill Flies.

Take sweet milk, add black pepper to it; mix well, and leave it for the flies to eat. All flies that partake of it will die.

Section 104.

To Extirpate Warts.

Take blossoms of the walnut tree, rub the warts with them and they will soon heal.

Section 105.

Liquid Polish for Cleaning Brass, Silver, Gold, Copper, Tinware or Nickel.

Rotten stone, oxalic acid, sweet oil, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, turpentine 2 ounces, rain water 1 quart. Mix.

Section 106.

Tetter Ointment.

Red precipitate 5 drachms, corrosive sublimate 2 drachms, lard 10 ounces. Mix cold.

Section 107.

Remedy for Piles.

Glauber salts 2 ounces, saltpetre 1 ounce, rain water 2 quarts. Dissolve and strain. Dose for an adult—a wine glassful three times a day.

Section 108.

Dyspepsia Bitters.

Quiac 2 ounces, cinnamon half ounce, cloves half ounce, saltpetre 1 drachm, rhubarb pulverized half ounce, orange peel 2 drachms, rum 1 quart. Boil slow, not long. Dose—one tablespoonful twice a day in museat wine.

Section 109.

Eye Salve.

Red precipitate 15 grains, oil lavender one drop, simple cerate half ounce. Mix. Make ointment. Apply a little with your finger to the eyelids twice or three times a day.

Section 110.

Mortification Powder.

Alum, flour sulphur, gunpowder, each 2 ounces, made right fine.

Section 111.

Worm Tea.

Pink root half ounce, senna and manna each quarter ounce, pulverized rhubarb, 1 scruple. Divide in two. Make tea and give the child until it physics.

Section 112.

Cholera Remedy.

Tincture of rhubarb, tincture of camphor, tincture of opium equal parts. Dose for an adult—teaspoonful every hour until the pain subsides.

Section 113.

Corn Salve.

1 ounce gum galbanum dissolved in about 2 ounces strong vinegar by a gentle heat, then add tar half ounce, diachylon plaster 2 drachms, verdigris and sal-ammonia of each 1 scruple. Make into a plaster. Directions for corns—bathe the feet well in hot water, after which put on a plaster about every 12 hours until a cure is effected.

Section 114.

Golden Tincture.

Sulphuric ether half pound, alcohol 1 pound. Dose for an adult—from 20 to 40 drops.

Section 115.

Essence of Peppermint.

Oil of peppermint half ounce, alcohol one quart, color with tincture curcuma.

Section 116.

Rupture Salve.

Take black root and marshmallow root and marshmallow heart, of each 3 ounces, have all pulverized, then mix with water to a thick salve. Let it stand 4 hours, then add 3 ounces fresh butter without salt, mix it well. Apply once a day warm.

Section 117.

Hair Oil.

Take castor oil 15 cents worth and nearly half as much alcohol, as oil flavor with bergamot.

Section 118.

Effervesing Drink.

Tartaric acid $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, cream tartar half ounce, water 1 quart, sugar 1 pound, beat up the white of an egg with a gill of water and a tablespoonful of flour, put the whole in a pot and boil to a syrup. Then strain, and when cool add 1 drachm oil of lemon. Bottle for use. Take of the syrup half gill to a glass of water, then stir quarter teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda into the tumbler.

Section 119.

Oil to Cure Sore Sprains, Cuts, Bruises and Sore Throat.

Take black root 1 handful, old bacon 1 pound, water 1 quart. Cut the root and bacon fine, and boil it down to near a pint and when cool add oil of stone, oil of spike, of each 2 ounces.

Section 120.

British Oil.

Sperm oil 13 ounces, oil of amber, 1 ounce Barbadoes tar 2 ounces. Mix.

Section 121.

Dr. Stoe's Cure for Hydrophobia.

1 quart strong beer, 1 ounce red chick weed, boil down to 1 pint in a new earthen crock; then strain and dissolve 1 ounce theriac in it. Then bottle for use. Dose for an adult—1 gill every morning before eating for three or more days. Children two years old should take near half the quantity.

Section 122.

Certain Cure for Dropsy.

Scraped horse radish 1 handful parsley roots and tops 2 handfuls, ground mustard 2 tablespoonfuls, squills half ounce, juniper berries 1 ounce, good cider 1 gallon. Put the whole together in a new earthen vessel in a warm place for 24 hours. Then strain it for use. Dose—a wine glassful three times a day. All spirituous liquors are strictly forbidden.

Section 123.

Renovating Liquid.

Take 1 quart of boiling rain water, half a quarter red bard English castile soap, half ounce spirits hartshorn, 1 ounce potash, and stir them together in an earthen pot and add half pint white whisky. Bottle when milk warm.

Section 124.

For Pain in the Side and Breast.

Oil of juniper 1 ounce, turpentine 1 ounce. Dose for an adult 15 drops 3 times a day.

Section 125.

To Drive the Mice Away from Barns.

Burn a rotten crab to powder, fumigate the barns with it and all the mice therein will die.

Section 126.

How to Stop Bleeding.

If a person bleeds put both his hands into cold water; if this does not help let his hands and arms be immersed in water up to elbow and shoulder blade.

Section 127.

To prevent bees from flying away take the root of a blue lilly, put it in the beehive. *Probatum.*

Section 128.

For Freckles.

When persons have freckles catch the dew that settles on wheat, mix with rose water and oil of lillies; with this water wash the face, it drives all the freckles away and gives to the face a fair tint.

Section 129.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed. It is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead with a heavy fall, &c.

Section 130.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

Section 131.

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured, if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonsfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

Section 132.

In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag.

Section 133.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

Section 134.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it also, twice a day, until cured.

Section 135

Salt will expel worms, if used in food in a moderate degree, and it aids digestion, but salt meat is injurious, if used much.

Section 136.

Sulphur for Scarlet Fever.

Dr. Henry Pigeon writes to the London *Lancet* as follows: The marvelous success which has attended my treatment of scarlet fever by sulphur induces me to let my medical brethren know of my plan, so that they may be able to apply the same remedy without delay. All the cases in which I used it were very well marked, and the epidermis on the arms in each case came away like the skin of a snake. The following was the exact treatment followed in each case. Thoroughly anoint the person twice daily with sulphur ointment, give five or ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned twice daily (on coals on a shovel) to fill the room with the fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Under this mode of treatment each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery, and I firmly believe in each case it was prevented from spreading by the treatment adopted. One case was in a large school. Having had a large experience in scarlet fever last year and this, I feel some confidence in my own judgment, and I am of opinion that the very mildest cases I ever saw do not do half so well as bad cases do by the sulphur treatment, and, as far as I can judge, sulphur is as near a specific for scarlet fever as possible.

Section 137.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and the showing signs of hydrophobia, is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After an animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with his teeth upon a person, or slabber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give the medicine any time before the spasms come on. The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elicampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk; reduce to one-half pint by boiling, then take all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed: the second dose the same as the first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose same as the last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This cure has been known for forty years and never known to fail.

Section 138.

How to Mend China.

Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. The article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

Section 139.

Catching Mice.

A correspondent in the *Journal of Pharmacy* says:

"Having noticed mice in our seed barrels, I bethought me how I might trap the little intruders. I thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in, then closing the lid. On raising it again in a few minutes I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having on one occasion left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with it, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and on opening it the next morning, to my surprise I found nine dead mice."

Section 140.

Cure for Lock-Jaw.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* recommends turpentine as a cure for lock-jaw. He says: "Let any one who has an attack of lock-jaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where it is or of what nature it is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and spread the flannel on the throat and chest, and in very severe cases three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.

Section 141.

A correspondent of the *English Magazine* says he has used the following recipe, with the greatest success, for the cementing of iron railing tops, iron gratings to stoves, etc., and with such effect as to resist the blows of the sledge hammer: "Take equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about a sixth of borax; incorporate the three so as to form one homogeneous mass. When going to apply it, wet it with strong sulphuric acid, and place a thin layer of it between the two pieces of iron, which should then be pressed

together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of cement having vanished, and the iron will have the appearance of having been welded together.

Section 142.

Nerve Oil.

Oil of juniper, oil of seneca, oil of sassafras, oil of stone, oil spike, British oil, Barbadoes tar, balsam, sulphur, of each 1 ounce, turpentine 4 ounces. This oil is used for all kinds of sores or sprains.

Section 143.

Charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns, by laying a small piece of cold charcoal on the burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on for an hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

Section 144.

For Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.

Sulphate of zinc 1 grain, half a teaspoonful of sugar, fox-glove digitalis 1 grain. Mix with two tablespoonsful of water; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour; either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age.

Section 145.

Premium Cider.

To make one gallon--take 1 pound of brown sugar, half ounce of tartaric acid, put on one quart of lukewarm water to dissolve the sugar and acid, then add two tablespoonfuls of brewer's yeast, or double quantity of home-made, put all together in a gallon jug. Shake it well, then fill it up with lukewarm water. Let it stand in a warm place uncorked until the yeast is worked off, and it is fit for use when cold.

Section 146.

A Cure for the Poison Weed which grows in Meadows.

Pound some soot out of a chimney to powder and stir it to a salve with sweet cream, then spread it on plantain leaves and put it on the poisoned part. By so doing you will kill the poison in 12 hours.

Section 147.

Silver Wash.

1 ounce of nitric acid, 1 ten cent piece, 1 ounce of quicksilver. Put in an open glass vessel and let it stand until dissolved, then add 1 pint of water and it is ready for use. Make it into a powder by adding whitening, and it may be used on brass, copper, German silver, &c.

Section 148.

Stoughton's Bitters.

Gentian root 2 ounces, orange peel 1 ounce, red sanders 1 ounce, rasped quassia, cinnamon, cloves and cardamon seed 1 drachm of each, whisky 1 gallon, let it stand 10 days, then jam off the clear liquor.

Section 149.

Best Red Ink.

Best carmine nacarat 2 grains, rain water half an ounce, water of ammonia 20 drops, add a little gum arabic.

Section 150.

Small Pox Remedy.

I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox though the pittings are filled. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published the recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquors in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. Take a spoonful every three hours. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child a smaller dose, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

Section 151.

Wounds.

Every person should understand how to treat a flesh wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. Should it be painful, take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the

smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case, a rusty nail made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last winter one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

Section 152.

To Save Coal.

In these very tight times here is something suggested, that at least will be worth trying. By expending one penny you can make one ton of coal equal to three tons. One penny's worth of tar water will saturate a tub of coals with treble its original quantity of bitumen, the principal source of their heat and light, and of course, render one such tub of three times more value than when it was unsaturated.

Section 153.

Remedy for Croup.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: The "Old Mountaineer" who has been a physician for sixty years, sends us the following cure for croup, which he says he has used for forty years and never known to fail: Take a teacup full of fresh garlic, chopped fine, and put it in a pint of whisky. They are ready for use in half an hour. When a child shows the least symptoms of croup, wet flannel with the mixture and put it about the child's neck. Place another over the lungs. In thirty minutes the absorbents will have carried the medicine to the larynx, glottis and epiglottis, and the child is safe. Sometimes the mixture produces nausea and the patient vomits. So much the better.

Section 154.

Remedy for Diphtheria.

It is simply to spread common tar on a muslin strip, as you would prepare a plaster, and wrap it around the neck and glands of the patient. Renew and supply fresh tar on the neck of the child once or twice a day *and its life is assured.* This is a very simple cure, and diphtheria is in almost every case fatal, we would advise those having it to try this remedy. There is nothing injurious in the tar, and therefore it can have no bad effect.

Section 155.

Scarlet Fever.

A Buffalo physician, late of London, England, offers the following method of treating scarlet fever, which he asserts is reliable, and, if faithfully carried out, will prevent death in four-fifths of the cases that might otherwise prove fatal. Scarlet fever should be treated by administering to adults one tablespoonful of brewers' yeast in three tablespoonfuls of water, sweetened, three times daily; and if the throat is much swollen, gargle with yeast, and as often as necessary, insist they should apply yeast mixed with corn meal as poultice. Continue to give catnip tea freely for several days to keep the eruption out of the skin.

Section 156.

To make honey pure.

Take ten pounds good brown sugar, three pints soft water, three cents worth slippery elm bark, pulverized, dissolved in warm water; strain it, and boil until it gets a scum on, stir five minutes, then add three cents worth gum arabic, dissolved in warm water, then add three teaspoonfuls vinegar to tartar it, then boil five minutes longer, then take it off and strain one and a quarter pounds pure bee honey in, stir well, take it off, let it get cold, it is then pure and fit for use.

Section 157.

A Good Plaster for a Secret Disease.

Asafætida, whale saffron, a bulb of garlick, a handful of house leek, mixed with the white of two eggs, put them upon a cloth and apply to the sore spot.

Section 158.

For Labor Pains or Fulling of the Womb.

Cut a rabbit's liver into small pieces, roast them well upon a turnspit, then powder it in a mortar, mix one ounce of white sugar, one ounce of ginger, one ounce of cloves, all of which must be pulverized. Give the patient one-half an ounce and no more, upon bread to eat, or give it in a drink. This has been often tried with great satisfaction.

Section 159.

It is not generally known that an effective remedy for neuralgia is horseradish. Grate and mix it in vinegar, the same as for table purposes, and apply it to the temple when the face or head is affected; on the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

Section 160.

A small dose of chlorate of potash, taken at night, acts as a preventive of diphtheria.

Section 161.

Valuable Recipe.

A gentlemen who "knows all about it," and who had tried the experiment with entire success, recommends the following remedy for bunions and corns, from which so many suffer daily: Obtain at the druggists five or six cents worth of salt-petre: put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to nearly dissolve it: shake up well and rub the inflamed parts night and morning, and more frequently, if painful.

Section 162.

Milk, it is now found out, a pint being given every few hours, will check violent stomach-ache and incipient cholera. Only you mustn't boil it, but heat it sufficiently to be agreeably warm. Typhoid fever, cruel as a tiger, is a disease for which the doctors have never been able to do much. Now we are told that milk is an excellent medicine to give in such cases. It nourishes, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, and soothes the bowels. The patient, both in typhoid and scarlet fever, is to have all the milk he wants. What with Alderney and other dairies, and the new medical discoveries, this peaceful fluid is really looking up.

Section 163.

How to See Under Water.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: The Indians of North America do this by cutting a hole through the ice, and then covering or hanging a blanket in such a manner as to darken or exclude the direct rays of the sun, when they are enabled to see into the water and discover fish at any reasonable depth. Let any one who is anxious to prove this place himself under the blanket, and he will be astonished when he beholds with what brilliancy everything in the fluid world is lighted up. I once had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill pond, for which I constructed a float out of an inch plank, sufficient to buoy me up. Through the center of this float I cut a hole and placed a blanket over when I was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discovered and picked up. I am satisfied that, where water is sufficiently clear, this latter plan could be successfully used for searching for lost bodies and articles."

Section 164.

Another Method for cleaning Blankets.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* gives the following methods of cleaning blankets: Put two large teaspoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain over night. Next day rub out and rinse thoroughly in two waters and hang them to dry. Do not wring them. But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This insect has a peculiar aversion to it. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it must be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances generally used. Borax is valuable for the laundry; use one pound to about ten gallons of boiling water, and you need only about one-half the ordinary allowance of soap. For laces, cambrics, etc., use an extra quantity of this powder. It will not injure the texture of the cloth in the least. For cleansing the hair nothing is better than a solution of borax water. Wash afterward with pure water, if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is an excellent dentifrice, or tooth-wash.

Section 165.

Valuable Recipe.

The *Journal of Chemistry* publishes a recipe for the destruction of insects, which, if it be one-half as efficacious as it is claimed to be, will prove invaluable:

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the floor in the crevices of the skirting or mop boards if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance.

Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chinch bugs at a respectable distance, and travelers should always carry a package in their hand bags to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bedfellows.

Section 166.

Bone Felon.

The London *Lancet* says: As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or lancet.

Section 167.

Nail in the Foot.

To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail in the foot of a man or horse, take peach leaves, bruise them, apply to the wound, confine with a bandage. They cure as if by magic. Renewing the application usually does the work. I have cured both man and horse in a few hours, when they were apparently on the point of having the lockjaw. The recipe, remembered and practiced will save many valuable lives.

Section 168.

Vinegar Candy.

One cup white sugar, one-half cup vinegar; boil till it crisps in cold water. This makes an excellent candy, and something beneficial also, as it is good for colds. If the vinegar be very strong, take a little less of it, and some water; but for us the strength of the vinegar never hurts. When done pour out on buttered plates, and either mark off in squares an inch or two wide as it cools, or else, when cool enough to handle, draw it until it is nice and white, then cut it into sticks.

Section 169.

Chocolate Caromels.

One pint new milk, one cake chocolate, (one-quarter pound,) one cup and a half of white sugar. Try this on a buttered plate, as it will not crisp in water, and when done pour on buttered pans and mark off in squares with a knife as it cools, and then it will easily break when cold. They are very excellent.

Section 170.

An excellent Cure for Hysterics.

Take one ounce bergamot, an equal quantity of catnip, about one table-spoonful of the white of dry chicken dung and burn three corn cores to ashes, put the whole into a bottle and add a quart of good spirits or rye whisky, then place the bottle for nine days in the sun and shake it up once

every day, after which strain it in the decrease of the moon and put it again into the bottle. If a sediment still appears, pour off the clear fluid until it becomes quite clear. A woman afflicted with hysterics may take from 18 to 30 drops every two hours, and to a child having the colic, from one to seven drops, according to the age, may be given in a mother's milk.

Section 171.

A Cure to stop Vomiting in Lying-in Woman.

Take a little catnip and make her drink it like tea. This will soon stop it.

Section 172.

A Cure for the Colic in Children.

If a child has the colic, even to a degree that it can in no wise be quieted, take a little garden garlic, pound it and squeeze out the juice through a clean linen rag. Of this juice mix for a very young child one drop with one drop of spirits or rye whisky and give it to the child in its mother's milk. To a child of three months old, three drops of each may be given in breast-milk at a time.

Section 173.

A Cure for Sore Mouth of Children.

Take leaves of the flowers of red fall-roses, white lilies and sage, a handful of each, put the whole into a bottle with one quart good rye whisky and let it stand for three days. If you want to use it for a child's sore mouth, mix a tea-spoonful of the above in liquor with half a gill of March snow water and a tea-spoonful of honey in a tea-cup, then stir it with a piece of alum until the alum is diminished about as much as the point of a knife, now wrap a clean linen rag around your finger and wash the child's mouth with the above preparation once or twice a day. This will soon heal it.

Section 174.

A Remedy for Dysentery or Colic.

Take about one ounce of the second bark of white oak, a little of the herb of pennyroyal, one ounce of knot-grass and one gill whortleberries, put it all into a bottle with a quart French brandy and let it stand for three days, after which you may take a tea-spoonful three times a day, for a grown person, but a table-spoonful of sweet oil is to be taken in the morning half an hour before the medicine is taken.

Section 175.

To Prepare an Oil which will Cure any Kind of Wounds.

Put one handful white lilies, a handful of red fall rose leaves and half a gill of peruvian balm tree buds, (the buds are to be

taken from the tree in the beginning of March,) into a bottle with a pint of rye whisky, a pint of brandy and one ounce camphor, expose it to the sun for three days, then take a pint of this liquor and mix it in a bottle with half a gill spirits of turpentine, half an ounce oil of spike, a table-spoonful brown sugar and half an ounce oil of stone, expose the mixture to the sun three days more and shake it every day. This will make a complete oil for healing.

Section 176.

A Salve for Healing, which Excels all Others.

Take three red corn cores and burn them to powder quite fine, about 3 ounces of the excrements of man, (the latter to be put on a shovel and burnt to powder) half an ounce dragon blood and one ounce litharge, pound it all to a fine powder, then take half a gill of mullein flowers, half a gill young elder sprigs, cut fine, an equal quantity of parsley, a little comfrey root, some elecampane root and a small handful stinky Tom-flowers, put all the herbs together in a new cloth and bruise them a little, then put them into a pan, adding nearly two pounds fresh butter as it comes from the buttermilk and half an ounce rosin, stew it for a short time then take it off again and strain it well through your cloth into a bowl, next add one ounce of bees-wax and let it stand thus a little while lastly stir the powder into it with a chip of pine wood, add half an ounce camphor and stir it till it is cold. If you have any sore, spread some of the above salve on a rag from a linen shirt, lay it on and keep it on for a half a day then take it off, wash the sore with some March snow water, mix with some of the oil as described in Section 177, and warm a little, put on another plaster and continue as before. It will soon heal up.

Section 177.

Another Remedy for Healing Sores.

Put about a pound of unslack'd lime in a bowl with about a pint of March snow water, let it stand for twelve hours, then pour off the clear liquid into another vessel and add a little sweet oil or flaxseed oil. This will make a very good salve for burns.—And if you take half a gill of the lime water and mix it with half gill of the oil described in Section 175, and wash the sore with it, you will find it very beneficial.

Section 178.

A Cure for the Bite of a Snake.

If you are bitten by a snake, make haste to get to some running water and wash the wound until the following is prepared. A handful of plaintain leaves, of the small kind, is to be bruised a little and a small quantity of cinquefoil to

be added, then it is to be put in a pan with a pint of milk fresh from the cow, if to be had, and to be well boiled, after which it is to be put on as warm as you can bear it. If the bite is made by a very poisonous snake, apply another poultice at the expiration of an hour, and every two hours take a little of the mortification powder.

Section 179.

Another.

Take bearfoot, split it the broad way it two, and tie it on.

Section 180.

Another.

Boil about two pounds of chestnut leaves with as many ash leaves in lye, then put in your hand or foot as soon as it is sufficiently cooled off. If an animal, tie a good parcel of the leaves on the wound.

Section 181.

A Receipt for Cleaning Cider Barrels.

First scald the barrel, then pour out the water, and put one pound unslack'd lime through the bunghole with nine or ten gallons boiling water; bung it up well and shake it every ten minutes, leave the water in for a full hour, after which pour it out and rinse the barrel with cold water, next fill it up with cold water and leave it lay for 24 hours, then let the water run out, rinse the barrel again and pour out the water entirely, lastly put a quart of apple whisky into it, and bung it up well. Thus you may leave it, till you want to put cider in, and do the same with all the barrels you intend putting cider in.

Section 182.

A Receipt to make good Wine from Cider.

Boil two barrals cider down to one barrel, taking care to skim it well while boiling, put it boiling hot into the barrel, bung it well and lay it up till March, then draw it off on a clear day in full moon, rinse the barrel well with cold water and put in a gallon good Lisbon wine and one gallon apple whisky, before you fill it up again, then fill it up, bung it well and lay it up. The older it becomes, the better it will be, but it will not have a real taste of wine before the expiration of two years, although it makes a plesant drink. When two years old, it will be better than imported wine.

Section 183.

A Receipt for making good Cider that will not Ferment.

Place a tub in a raised situation, so as to enable you to pass a bucket under it, put in the cider and stir good sweet

yeast into it, in the proportion of one gallon yeast to three barrels cider, after it has worked thoroughly, draw it off below into the cleaned barrel and let it lay for two months, then draw it off on a clear day in full moon, rinse the barrel with cold water and put a pint of apple whisky into it, put the cider in again, bung it up well and leave it lay as long as you please, it will not spoil.

Section 184.

A Receipt for making Cider Oil.

If you wish to make cider oil, put into the barrel as soon as it is cleaned, two gallons apple whisky, fill it up with cider and when you draw it off as directed in Section 183, add another gallon. Three gallons is sufficient to make one barrel of cider oil.

Section 185.

Another Receipt for making good Cider.

Take a clean hogshead, without a head, bore holes into the bottom and put clean washed rye straw into the hogshead, to the height of six inches, also two bushels washed sand, next put in the cider and let it soak through into a tub. If treated in this manner, it will not ferment and will remain sweet, but the straw and sand must be washed every day, otherwise it will become sour, and the cider will be spoilt.

Section 186.

A Cure for the Tetter.

Take the root of Indian pen, (this herb grows in the woods, in limestone land only, has nearly round but indented leaves, and bears a white flower in April. The root is of a redish yellow, soft and not deep under ground,) and bruise it a little, then put it into a vessel and add strong vinegar. After it has been standing for some time, you may lay it on (the tetter) and keep it on about three hours, after which take it off and wash the tetter with your urine, then put on a fresh poultice and continue the same every three hours. In the evening you ought to apply a fresh poultice and keep it on all night, take it off in the morning as soon as you are risen, wash it again with urine and put on a fresh poultice. If your own water is not strong enough, take that of a boy under seven years of age. This remedy will not fail of producing the desired effect. The before described itch salve may be used for the tetter, also as well as the salve for the cure for the poison.

Section 187.

A Michigan dairyman has lately published his method of packing butter. He has oaken tubs with heads at each end.

They are fourteen inches in diameter at the top, nine inches at the bottom, and sixteen inches high. In packing, a cambric bag is made to fit the tub. The butter is packed in the tub as it stands on the small end—the sack being long enough to extend above the edges of the tub—and is pressed down firmly until within an inch and a half from the top, when a circular cloth is laid over it, the edges of the sack turned over that, and a layer of fine salt placed on it. The head is now put in its place, the tub turned up, and the butter in the sack of course falling down to the bottom, leaves a space all around it, which is filled with brine through a hole in the small end. When full the hole is corked up tight. The butter floats in the brine and is effectually preserved from the air, and will keep for an almost indefinite period.

Section 188.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules for action in case of accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut them out and carry them in one's pocket-book, or commit them to memory.

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water. Never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut compress it below.

If choked, go upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the parts in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body: for fainting, lay the person flat.

Section 189.

Hop Beer.

Healthy, easily made, and really valuable; will keep six or eight months: three months after it is made it is almost equal to ale. This recipe is for fifteen gallons: Twelve ounces hops, six quarts molasses, ten eggs; put the hops in a bag and boil them fifteen minutes in three pails water; put in the molasses while hot, and pour immediately into a strong ale cask which can be made perfectly air tight, and put in the remainder of the water cold; let the mixture stand until cool, and then add the eggs, well beaten. This beer will not ferment in cold weather unless put in quite a warm place.

Section 190.

Fruit Cake.

Mix 1 pound sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound butter or lard, 2 eggs, 1 teacup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of cream tartar, 1 of soda. Add flour enough to make a thin batter. Bake in thin layers in pie pans. When cold spread stewed apples or dried peaches, or any kind of fruit, between the layers of cake.

Section 191.

To Color Purple or Lilac.

For one yard of yarn or cloth dissolve one ounce cudbear with a gentle heat, in sufficient water to cover the yarn or cloth. First dip the yarn or cloth in saleratus water, wring out and put into cudbear; let it stand one half hour or more; if you wish a dark color, wring out and wet again in saleratus water; then again into cudbear, with the cudbear and two ounces of alum.

Section 192.

Cucumber Pickles.

The old style of laying cucumbers down in brine, then when wanted for use soaking them out in a brass kettle to make them green, is tedious, and I think rather dangerous. Now, I have good, nice, solid pickles that were put down last summer, and the following is my method of preparing them: I pick from the vines, wash carefully, and when dry put them in good cider vinegar; tie a paper over the top of the jar; some seal them, but I have not. I like this way very much.

Section 193.

Pennyroyal and Potash.

If mosquitoes or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal, and these animals will leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown in their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runaways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne, in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

Section 194.

Remedy for Diphtheria.

In France lemon juice is in high repute as a remedy for diphtheria. As a local application it is preferred to chlorate

of potash, nitrate of silver, perchloride of iron, alum or lime water. It is used by dipping a little plug of cotton wool, twisted around a wire in the juice, and pressing it against the diseased surface four or five times daily.

Section 195.

Worth a Trial.

If an ounce of alum be added to the last rinsing water in which clothing are put after washing, they cannot burn even if they take fire. If children's dresses were so treated many fatal accidents would be averted.

Section 196.

Cure for Lung Fever in Horses.

Take sassafras root, burdock root, mullin root, and spice wood bushes, equal parts, and boil together. Give it to them to drink.

Section 197.

When one of the eyes of a horse threatens to get blind, take wagon grease of a wheel that has been run, grease the eye of the horse with it. It helps and will maintain healthy eyes.

Section 198.

To Drive Away Vermin from Hen Roots.

Take sassafras bushes and put them all round where your hens roost.

Section 199.

Physic for a Horse.

Take 1 quart warm water and make a strong salt brine and give it to him.

Section 200.

For Distemper.

Take 1 pint of foreshot or alcohol, 3 cents worth of asafetida, mix; dose, 1 tablespoonful 3 times a day for three days. Also, drop a little sweet oil in their ears. This remedy is certain if used in time.

Section 201.

For Bots.

Take $\frac{3}{4}$ gill turpentine and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint whisky together. First give them 1 quart sweet milk and 1 quart molasses mixed together, and then the above articles.

Section 202.

Cure for Yellow Water.

Take 1 ounce copperas, 1 ounce alum, 2 ounces saltpetre, 4 ounces ginger, 2 ounces rosin, 1 ounce camphor, pulverized, then mix. Dose, 1 tablespoonful twice a day for three days; give water 2 hours after the powder.

Section 203.

Cure for Horn Cattle.

In case of any sickness in horn cattle, make a strong tea of pennyroyal and pour it into them.

Section 204.

How to Cure a Horse when Stifflie Slipped.

Take the horse directly above the hoof and raise his leg up as far as you can easily get it, and then give it a sudden jerk upwards, and that will throw it into place again. Then use some of the oils mentioned in the book.

Section 205.

Horse Powder.

Antimoniam $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., copperas $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., rosin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., brimstone $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., saltpetre $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Dose—1 tablespoonful after watering in the evening, to be given in their feed 3 evenings in succession and then to stop for 3 evenings, and then give them again for 3 evenings, and after that once in a while.

Section 206.

Cure for Polevil.

Take the juice of rue or white glass, powdered finely,—it has to be fine as dust, so that it can be seived through a silk handkerchief; a quarter of a teaspoonful to be put in each ear of the horse, or nearly a tablespoonful of the rue. Now, when you put either of the above articles in the horse's ear, you must hold their ears shut until the article has gone down in the ear, otherwise they will shake it out. Now, when you have used one of the above articles two days, then take a sufficient quantity of arsenic to loosen the core, put it in with a quill, then close up the opening until it becomes loose, then you can pull the core out, then wash it with dish water and heal up with some of the oils.

Section 207.

How to Stop Joint Water from Running Out.

Take moss that has grown on an apple tree, and sage, equal parts, and boil it together and wash.

Section 208.

How to keep a Horse's Bowels Loose and Purify his Blood.

Give him one-half pound English salts in his feed.

Section 209.

Cure for Colic in Horses.

Put tar in their throat.

Section 210.

For Small Worms in Horses.

Take chalk and alum, equal parts, pulverized. Dose, one teaspoonful twice a day.

Section 211.

Cure for Felon in Horse's Eye.

Powder white glass fine as dust and seive it through a silk cloth, blow into the horse's eye with a quill.

Section 212.

To cure a Cough in Horses.

Give one-half gill turpentine fifteen minutes before water. Give twice a week or more.

Section 213.

If a horse has eaten too much and is swelled, take from four to five pounds of fresh milk, mix a few ounces of black snuff tobacco in the milk, or, instead of tobacco, some vinegar and ground leaven or yeast; give this to the sick animal, whereupon it should be slowly driven around. The horse will soon have an opening, and is saved in an easy manner from the disease.

Section 214.

When a cow is costive boil linseed in water, give it as a drink to the cow; it will surely help.

Section 215.

When Cattle cannot Make Water.

Take a good handful of parsley roots and of the herb itself cut fine, mix in water or wine and give it to the cattle.

Section 216.

To make a Cow give a Good Supply of Milk.

When a cow for the first time calves or while carrying a calf, give her half of the tail of an eel on half a slice of bread, and henceforth she will give milk in abundance.

Section 217.

Staggers.

When a horse has the staggers take the white of several eggs, one quart of sweet oil, mix and pour it before feeding into the horse's throat. Probatum.

Section 218.

If a horse is costive let it take five cents worth of crabs' eyes and in fifteen minutes the cure is effected.

Section 219.

When a Horse does not Eat.

Rub its teeth well with pepper and garlic and it will soon eat again with great appetite. It is a good remedy.

Section 220.

When a Horse has Worms.

Take vinegar and egg shells, chimney soot and pepper, mix all together, give it to the horse and the worms will all die.

Section 221.

When cattle are swelling up take a woman's gown and tie the cattle therewith. *Probatum.*

Section 222.

For the Windgalls in Horses.

Take three ounces of rendered lard, one ounce of laurel oil, and one ounce of powdered Spanish fly; pound these articles and put them into a tin box, clip the hair carefully from the galls and put the plaster carefully thereon, tie the horse until the gall runs out so that the horse cannot tear it open with his teeth. Apply mornings and evenings.

Section 223.

How to Heal the same.

Take two parts of wine and one part of sweet oil, boil well and heal the horses wounds after using the above remedy.

Section 224.

Celebrated Cattle Powder.

Glanber salts, six ounces, cream tarter, two ounces, salt-peter, two ounces, withen root, one-half ounce. Dose for a horse or cow, feed the whole in three days.

Section 225.

Cure for Heaves in Horses.

Assafœtida, saltpeter, camphor, alum, each two ounces, garlick, a handful, whiskey, two quarts in a jug, and let it stand about ten days, shake it frequently. Give a horse a gill three times a day.

Section 226.

Cure for Ringbone.

Shave the hair well off the part afflicted, then take 4 drops muriatic acid, quicksilver the size of a bean, 1 tablespoonful pulv. corrosive sublimate, and as much lard as will form a paste, mix well and spread on a cloth the size of the part

afflicted, and tie on well; if it does not run or swell in 3 or 4 days, put on a fresh plaster. After the bone comes out, wash out well with warm water and castile soap, then put on a rag well tarred, to keep out cold, then heal with either of the oils in this book.

Section 227.

Cure for Ringhorn.

Oil of spike, oil of seneca, nitric acid, each one ounce, copperas, one-half ounce, dissolved in a gill of rain water, then mix the oils, adding the acid gradually; if it boils, add sweet oil until it cease, and so on until the acid is all mixed. Shave off the hair, apply once a day until it gets sore, after which apply once in two days until a cure is affected.

Section 228.

When a cow loses her milk, in such a case let her drink her own milk mornings before feeding and the milk will return.

Section 229.

How to stop Bleeding.

When a horse bleeds so hard that the blood cannot be stopped, take sour vinegar and dip the horse's testicles therein. When a woman bleeds hard let her breasts be dipped into strong vinegar and the blood will cease to flow.

Section 230.

To remove Itch and Lice from Cattle.

Proceed to a place where the oaks have been cleared and upon the stump, after a rain, you will find a yellow water. Take a quart of this water, which you may gather with a clean sponge or cloth, and pour to it a pint of herring sauce, such as remains in a cask or keg after the last fish has been taken out. All this mix, and with this liquid wash the places where the cattle are lousy or have the itch. Thus lice and itch are banished visibly.

Section 231.

Dogging Stock.

Farmers, one and all, do not have a vicious, barking dog around your steers. A case has been under the writer's notice all last year, of a man who prided himself on his ability to manage his swine and stock with two curs that were not worth the powder to shoot them. What was the consequence? The sows all had dead pigs; the cows, in some instances, aborted their calves, or became so unmanageable as to be obliged to have their legs tied at milking-time. If ever a horse gets loose it remains so until tired down—the whole thing making every one on the farm cross and sour-tempered.

Remember the cow and the horse are quiet, confiding animals, but get shy and vicious if any mangy mongrel is allowed to dog them home and dog them away, and here and there. Show an intelligent man another man's cows, and he will very soon show you the man's temper.

Section 232.

Liniment.

The best liniment for cuts, galls, spavin, polevil, fistula, or any other of the external diseases that animals are liable to, is made by dissolving one ounce of pulverized corrosive sublimate and one ounce of gum camphor in one pint of spirits of turpentine, put in a strong bottle. Apply with a swab.

Section 233.

A certain cure for Horses when Hurt at the Hoof.

It must be trodden three times with your foot right hard down the hoof.

Section 234.

Cure for a Short winded Horse.

Put the dust of the currycomb in his feed always, it will keep him nice.

Section 235.

Take three pounds muriatic acid, one pound of spelter; melt the spelter over a coal fire, then stir it in a pint of water until it becomes somewhat fine, then put the spelter in the acid by degrees, then strain it through a linen cloth, after it is strained add as much cold spring water as you have acid. Let it stand in the open air about five hours.

Section 236.

A cure for Milk Fever.

An experienced Chester county dairyman says that he has found coal oil to be a very excellent remedy for milk fever in cows. He first tried it some time ago, when one of his cows was down with the disease, very much swollen, and no hope whatever of the animal recovering. He gave a third of a pint of the oil, and in half an hour the swelling began to go down, and the cow showed a decidedly improved appearance and took a drink of water. Giving the water he thinks was a mistake, as soon after taking it she became worse; the coal oil was again administered and the cow got well. Recently another animal was attacked. This time he gave half a pint of oil, and repeated the dose every three-quarters of an hour, until the swelling began to go down, and the following morning the cow was standing up all right and could be milked, whereas not a drop could be drawn from her the

previous night. After giving the oil, and the animal gets better, flaxseed tea or gruel should be fed.

Section 237.

A cure for the Wind Colic.

Knock down a black chicken with the butt end of a whip and tear it to pieces as quick as you can, but if you can't tear it cut it open and take out all the entrails, then cram it down the horse's throat with the handle of your whip. This will prove a cure for the wind colic, so that the horse will never get it again.

Section 238.

Another.

Put a good handful of aspen bark into an iron pot with two quarts of water and boil it down to one quart, then pour it off into another vessel and let it stand till it becomes milk-warm. You may then pour it down the horse's throat, always observing the rules above given.

Section 239.

Another.

Put into a bottle half a pint of whisky, a little vinegar and a little scraped chalk, then blow the smoke of a lighted segar into the bottle, put your hand over and shake it, repeat the same operation till the segar is nearly all smoked, taking care to keep your hand on the bottle to prevent the escape of the smoke, and to shake it well. After it has become milk-warm pour it down the horse's throat.

Section 240.

To cure a Horse in Two or Three Days of a Sore received from Pressure, or of any other Sore.

Boil one handful of the inner bark of white oak and some comfrey in three quarts of good lye until it is boiled down to two quarts, then take it from the fire and pour the liquid off into an earthen pot, adding four ounces of alum; now let it stand till it is lukewarm, then stir it up well and wash the horse three times a day, lastly, mix some oil of spike and oil of stone together and grease the horse with it, every time after he has been washed.

Section 241.

A never-failing Salve for the Sweeny, for Man as well as Beast.

The above salve ought always to be made on the third day in the increase of the moon, and the first application to be made on that day, after which it is to be renewed daily, until the salve is done. The affected part ought to be warmed

near a stove, while the application is made. If used on a horse, he ought to be placed in the sun in summer, but in winter, a heated iron is to be held near the diseased part, while the salve is put on, taking care not to come too near him with the hot iron, for fear of burning the skin, which would cause the hair to come out. The preparation of the salve is as follows:

For a grown person, take three chicken eggs, newly laid, and a full quarter of a pound fresh butter, as taken from the buttermilk, half a gill oil of stone and half a gill oil of spike. For a child of twelve years, only two eggs are to be taken, and of the other ingredients in proportion. For a horse take four eggs, three-fourths of a gill of oil of stone, an equal quantity of oil of spike, and butter in proportion. In making the salve, break the eggs into a bowl or earthen vessel containing nearly a quart, then with a chip of pine wood stir the eggs well in the bowl, melt the butter in a pan without letting it get hot and add it to the eggs, stirring the mixture thoroughly, lastly add the oil of stone and the oil of spike, and after stirring the whole once more together, the salve will be done.

This salve will always effect a cure, if rightly made and properly used, but it is to be observed that sometimes a horse has strained himself so as to have clotted blood under his shoulder-blade, and that one portion of salve is not sufficient to remove it, in which case the sweeny may return in two months, but another portion will positively effect a cure.

Section 242.

To cure an Animal of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take one ounce saltpeter, copper filings, as much as the weight of a cent, and three ounces red chickweed, make it into a powder and give it to each head of cattle that has been bitten, in three equal portions, for three mornings in succession, before they are taken to pasture. Take a handful of chopt corn for each head of cattle, soak it well in water made strong with hops and put the powder into it, after which give it to the cattle to lick up. A larger quantity of chopt corn may be given if thought proper.

If the above remedy is used, there is no danger that they will get mad. For hogs take chopt corn and work it into a stiff dough with the powder, make it into little balls as large as a walnut and give it to them. In the evening give to the bitten animal a teaspoonful of the mortification powder, mixed up with corn-chop and moistened with vinegar.

Section 243.

A cure for the Bots.

Pour a full half pint of sweet oil into him. This is the best remedy that can be used for the bots. A gill of spirits of turpentine is good also for the bots, but sweet oil is far superior.

Section 244.

A Remedy to prevent Cattle from getting Hollow Horns.

Make the sweeny salve, as described in section 241, on the third day of new moon in May, and grease the animal behind the horns and all along the back bone to the tail, for three days in succession. This will prevent hollow horns for one year, but if the animal has hollow horns already, bore a hole into them and pour in some of the salve, and grease him until a whole portion of the salve is used. This will effect a cure, and will also prevent the wolf in the tail.

Section 245.

A Remedy to prevent the Bursting of Cattle from Eating Clover.

Take tansy, ground ivy, and alum, pound it well, and give some of it to the cattle every Wednesday and Friday mornings, among salt.

Section 246.

A cure for the Prolapse of the Uterus in a Cow.

If the uterus or womb has fallen out, take some clean ashes, strew it all over the uterus, and return it to its place. This will make it stay.

Section 247.

Treatment of Overheated Horses.

To one pint of water put one ounce of chloride of ammonia, one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, one dram of tincture aconite; give a tablespoonful every hour or two.

Section 248.

Chicken Cholera.

Mr. J. Davis, in the *Rural World*, an experienced breeder, says that kerosene oil is a cure for this disease. It may be administered in various ways, so that the chicken suffering with this disease eats of the food mixed with a plentiful quantity of the above oil. The writer positively asserts that it is the most efficacious remedy he has ever applied, and vouches for its infallibility in effecting a speedy cure of this ravaging disease. This remedy being so simple, and within the ready reach of all our farmers and poultry breeders, will be of no little importance to be in possession of, and is well

worthy a trial—for only by trying different remedies are we enabled to continually discover new and more valuable cures for the various diseases that our poultry is subject to. Often-times the most simple remedies have been found the most efficient in eradicating numerous diseases.

Section 249.

A Receipt to Drive Weavils from a Barn.

Sweep your barn right clean on the third day in new moon before harvest, then take a handful of hops and three handfuls of hoarhound, an equal quantity of camomile and a full quart of fresh sheeps dung, put it all into a kettle full of water and boil it well, lastly pour it into a sprinkling pot and sprinkle your barn all over, as also the cracks, in which the weavils are. Besides this, let your wife bake some cakes in hogs lard on shrove Tuesday, keep the lard till harvest when the grain is to be hauled in, and grease the wagon and the grain fork with it. By so doing you will not be troubled with mice nor weavils.

Section 250.

A cure for a Horse that is Foundered.

Melt a pint of hogs lard in a pan, then pour it into another vessel and stir half a pint of milk into it, fresh from the cow. Thus give it to the horse. This remedy ought to be used as soon as it is found that the horse is foundered. By doing so you may work the horse as usual; it will not hurt him.

Section 251.

To cure a Horse that is Overheated.

If a horse fall down from being overheated, give him half a pint flaxseed oil and half a pint hogs' lard mixed together, and wash him with fresh water.

Section 252.

One of the Best Cures ever discovered for a Horse which is in danger of becoming Blind.

Cut a piece of new linen of the size of a quarter dollar through which pass a needle with a strong thread in such a manner that you can draw it shut, then put in three live spiders taken from three corners of the house, draw it shut and make three knots on it, after which tie it on the horse's forehead so that it hangs just above the eye, and leave it there till it falls off of itself. If the eye is not internally dead this will prove a cure in every case.

INDEX.

Cure for	SEC.	Poultices.....	SEC.
a Felon.....	166, 2	Remedy for Cholera.....	112
the Bite of a Mad Dog.....	4	Lost Hearing.....	20
Dropsy.....	122, 5	Nose Bleeding.....	43
Frostbitten Feet	6	Rheumatism.....	47
Burns	7	Fever and Ague.....	57
Stomach, &c.....	10, 11	to Prevent Sleeplessness	6
Consumption	12, 13, 14	Bad Hearing.....	67
Warts, &c.....	16	Rupture.....	93
Toothache.....	21	Bugs, Lice, &c.....	92, 99, 101,
Pleurisy.....	23	103, 125, 198	
Polevil and Fistula	25	Piles.....	49
Piles.....	49	Pains, &c.....	124
Boils.....	50	Freckles.....	128
Burns.....	52, 97, 143	Croup.....	153
Cancer.....	54	Diphtheria.....	62, 63, 64, 154,
Catarrh or Felon.....	73	169, 94	
Sore Mouth	76	Neuralgia.....	159
Dyspepsia	48, 78, 79, 108	Horse Diseases.....	199, 205,
Cold	84	207, 208, 213, 218, 219, 220,	
Diarrhoea.....	24, 85	222, 223, 234, 240, 247	
White Swelling	87	Cattle Diseases.....	221, 230,
Whooping Cough.....	88	241, 245, 246	
Hysterics	90, 91, 170	Receipt for Mortification Powder.....	17, 110
Gravel.....	66, 96, 102	Fomentation.....	56
Hydrophobia.....	121, 137	making Herb Beer.....	74, 189
Lockjaw.....	140	Effervescent Drink.....	118
Poison Weed	146	Hair Oil.....	17
Stop Vomiting	171	Renovating Liquid.....	123
Colic.....	172, 174	Wounds.....	151
Sore Mouth.....	173	Salve to Cure Itch.....	1
Snake Bite	178, 179, 180	Indian.....	82
Tetter.....	186, 86, 106	Eye.....	109
Lung Fever.....	196	for Corns.....	113
Eyes.....	197, 232	Rupture.....	116
Distemper.....	200	Sweeny.....	241
Bots.....	201, 243	Healing.....	176, 177
Yellow Water.....	202	Staggers.....	217
Horn Cattle	203, 224	See under Water.....	163
Stiffle Slip	204	Scarlet Fever.....	15,
Polevil	206	Save Coal.....	1, 2
Colic in Horse.....	203	Small Pox Remedy.....	15
Felon in Horse's Eye.....	211	Stoughton's Bitters.....	148
Cough in Horses.....	212	Silver Wash.....	147
Heaves in Horses	223	Scarlet Fever and Small Pox	144
Ringbone.....	226, 227	Sulphur for Scarlet Fever.....	136
Short-winded Horse	234	Sores and Swellings.....	94, 81
Wind Colic.....	237, 238, 339	Sores of Long Standing.....	89
Bite of Mad Dog.....	242	Sunshine in House.....	60
Foundered Horse.....	251	Simple Remedy	55
Chicken Cholera.....	248	Swollen Feet and Pains of the Skin	45
Retention of Urine.....	15	Stoppage of Urine.....	32
Dysentery	30	Shoot with Accuracy.....	29
Chickweed, when to be gathered	3	Shot Proof.....	27
Catch Fish	28, 36	Sweet Oil, how to Purify it.....	19
Coughs or Lung Diseases.....	77, 95	Stop Bleeding.....	8, 9
Catching Mice	139	Stopping Blood.....	38, 70, 126
Cucumber Pickles	192	Splendid Eye Water	41
Chocolate Caromels.....	169		
Healing Oils.....	24, 119, 142, 175		
Miscellaneous Receipts	129, 131 to 135,		
138, 141, 145, 149, 156, 157, 158, 161,			
164, 165, 167, 168, 181 to 185, 187 to			
191, 193, 195, 216, 222, 231, 249, 26,			
34, 53, 59, 61, 71, 72, 75, 80, 104,			
105, 111, 114			

TESTIMONIALS.

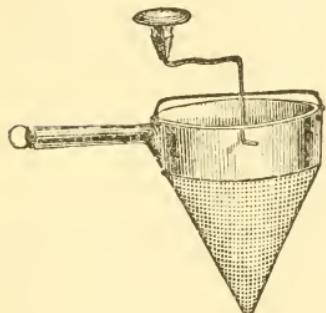
THE CHOLERA SCOURGE MASTERED.

MR. W. H. TODD—We received the two parcels of medicines and gave them a trial. The first day we had a fine hen down, so very low with cholera we thought she would die that night. We compelled her to inhale the fumes of the fumige and forced the tonic food down her for two days, and to our astonishment she is now all right and perfectly well.

A Preventive and Remedy for Cholera, Croup, Canker, Leg Weakness, Diarrhoea, and all Diseases in which a tonic, is valuable. Prices—small sized trial package 25 cents. Large sized, 50 cents. Sent postpaid by mail. Poultry Nation, published the fifteenth of each month at Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio. W. H. Todd, Editor. Terms, 60 cents per year. Sample copies, 6 cents.

“MULTUM IN PARVO.”

CHAMPION



CHEESE MILL OF THE PERIOD.

IT IS A GRAND SUCCESS.

A great chance is here offered to men of energy and enterprise to make money and benefit the community I, therefore, having received Letters Patent, dated Jan. 26, 1875, for a CHEESE MILL.

SEE HERE! My Cheese Mill; the single Mill answers for 8 or 9 different purposes. The Mill with two seives answers for 20 purposes. Now there are three sizes of the Cheese Mill, and every family should have one, in order to have a nice dish of Cottage Cheese. It can also be used to strain Milk or Cream, for parties making ice cream, and to

strain Coffee, Tea, Lard, Tallow, Berries, Starch, Honey, Tomatoes for Ketchup or Hops, and for making Yeast. It is also a desirable article for Liquor dealers, to strain Liquor, or for Painters, to clean Paint; and it can also be used to seive Sugar or Flour, and to measure Flour, from a quarter pound up to one pound. The marks are on the outside at the seam: the first mark being one-fourth of a pound. It is strong and durable, and nothing about it gets out of order. I also manufacture a Crumbler, to crumb Cheese for cup Cheese, and to mash all kinds of Berries for Wine or Jellies, and all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables for Sauce. It is the best selling article out, as every one is pleased with it. It invites a trade, and defies competition, and can be made in any tinshop, thus enabling parties purchasing Territory to have them made in their own immediate neighborhood. Every purchaser is furnished with patterns, and any infringements on this patent will be prosecuted.

Send \$1.50 or \$1.75 for sample Mill. For Mill with two seives, send \$2 50 and I will send you one by express. Every one is warranted.

DIRECTIONS.

First put the Milk and Cheese in a crock and mix it a little, then run it through the Mill, it matters not how hard the Cheese is scalded, it will become almost as smooth as cream.

County and State rights for sale. For terms address the patentee,

JACOB F. LANDIS,
No. 414 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 184 220 1